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on Hectic fever.

V To this there are exceptions - some persons
now & then die with them all ^{^ &} without a morbid pulse.

of the Heretic State of Fever.

This ~~State~~^{form} of fever has many peculiar symptoms and requires a specific treatment.

It occurs most frequently in the pulmonary consumption, but it has many other causes.

These are 1: Ulcers in every part of the body, ~~and particularly in the Joints & when those~~
~~occur in~~ and succeed ~~Ulcers in the joints~~ Ulcers in the joints & when those
they constitute what Dr Allen calls Arthropathy.
2 Tumors in glandular parts of the body,
particularly the breasts, liver & stomach &
3 Obstructions of the viscera particularly the
liver. Dymasi case.

4 Gall stones in the gall bladder, and Calculi
in the kidneys and bladder.

5 Sharp pointed substances, as needles, &
pins irritating certain parts of the body.

Resollect the cases & related by Mr Boyle,

of V Rheumatism & Gout. I have seen it
from both these causes

¶ 9 The action of the ordinary climate w^{ch} ^{the} ^{ne}
support Animal life for upon a system end
not highly exitable by any previous Disease,
~~Dr Stover in his book says~~

10 An atmosphere rendered impure by
mineral ^{mineral} exhalations. Dr Stover in his
life of Linnaeus, says the inhabitants of Osse in
Dalmatia generally die at 30 years of age of
a hectic fever induced by the exhalations of
the neighbouring mines. The exhalations of
low marshy countries I believe sometimes
induce this fever. I know they have in one
instance induced Consumption, in 4 or 5
members of the same family.

11 D^r Hamilton of Greenwich in Eng^d:
mentions an instance of its occurring
in a Welch ^{Soldier} recruit from Nostalgia - or

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and the Lady who was relieved of pain in the
Uterus & hæmorrhage by a discharge of a small
nodule from the Vagina.

6 Lues or syphillis, and menses haemorrhage.
7 Certain poisons - called slow poisons. ✓
These are the principal causes of he-
= lie fever. The local irritants that induce
it are not always attended with local
pain. hence our want of success in the
treatment ^{suspect} of this fever. I always, some of the
causes which have been enumerated to be
present in the System in chronic fevers
of long continuance which resist all the
common febrifuge medicines.

This fever is often confounded with the
Intervitting fever. It differs from it in the
following particulars.

1. The fits of a hæmorrhagic fever are seldom alike
for more than three or four paroxysms.
- They generally change their hour of attack,

home sickness. That ^{this} was its cause was proved by his being ^{and by} permitted him to visit and spend 6 weeks upon a furlough with his friends. —

12. Pregnancy. I have seen two cases of hectic fever from the irritation of the fetus in Utero. They both terminated fatally. [One of them & perhaps both in the ^{abortion of} ^{dead children.} None of the causes are attended by Inflammation, perhaps. ^{but} ^{are} ^{attended} ^{by} ^{Inflammation,} ^{but} ^{not} ^{more} ^{prolonged} ^{than} ^{the} ^{duration} ^{of} ^{the} ^{fetus.} ^{In} ^{order} ^{to} ^{understand} ^{the} ^{nature} ^{of} ^{this} ^{fever,} it will be necessary to remark that it appears to be a law in the animal economy that Inflammation ^{or weakness,} ^{local} should follow local injuries, & where this is not the case, the some one of the systems becomes excited, or diseased ^{as if} from ^{local injury and weakness,} in order to remove the ^{cause of} or the local offending cause be it what it may. The tendons & muscles perform this office when a tendinous or muscular part is injured without inflaming, — hence the cause of locked

After the 3rd fit.

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2 There is sometimes a chill in the hæmorrhagic fever without any preceding heat, or sweat.

3 There is sometimes heat or fever without any previous chill.

4 Sweats give no ~~little~~ ^{or but little} relief in the hæmorrhage, as they do in the Intermittent fever.

5 The fever continues after the Sweats have ceased.

6 Chills often occur in the midst of the fever.

7 There is sometimes an absence of fits of this fever for 10, or 12 days. So there is in the Intermittent, but they differ from an it in this return, by occurring so frequently - by on the same day, that the chills of a new fit follow the Sweats of a former one, and a downings follows the cessation of a fit.

8 The urine in the hæmorrhagic fever is generally

Jan. as I shall say hereafter. When parts
more intimately connected with the Arterial
System are the seats of injury ~~and weakness~~ ^{and weakness} - Con-
(such as the parts I have mentioned) ~~but do~~ ^{and weakness} - Obstruction
refuse to take an inflam' action, the
whole Arterial System assumes a diseased action
in order to remove the injury ~~and weakness~~ ^{and weakness} - Obstruction.
This diseased action is ^{that fever} which
has been called hectic. [I shall mention
facts in support of this opinion when I come
to treat upon pulmonary consumption].
Other diseases connected with hectic fever].
~~turn back to p. 2~~

The causes which act upon the whole
System such as Rheumatism, Gout, Stim-
ulating Atmosphere & home sickness I
believe first produce Obstruction before they
produce hectic fever probably often ~~itself~~
in the liver than in any other part of the body.

to
rial - turbid in the fits, & clear in the intervals. In Dr.
Garrillets it is clear in fits, & turbid in the
intervals. But when the hæmorrhage occurs without
any local cause, Mr Hunter says the Urine is
always clear. —

9 Great pains in the limbs resembling Rheuma-
tism occur in the hæmorrhage & especially when
it arises from Ulcers, & those Ulcers are exposed
to the action of the Air. Swellings in the
limbs, neck, and trunk of the body likewise
suddenly appear and disappear (in a few
hours) none of which symptoms take place
in the Intermittent fever.

10 The ~~9th~~ Intermittent fever generally
attacks suddenly, whereas the hæmorrhage comes on
gradually with a sense of weariness, a weak, &
frequent pulse, a loss of appetite, and a wasting
of the body. These symptoms often continue
for several months, before Chills & a fever
make their appearance. Now & then the hæm-

11. There is often a dusky color on one, ^{or} both
cheeks in the hectic fever, which is not seen
in an Intermittent. This color is easily
~~dusky~~ distinguished from the color of health,
by its ~~being~~ not being connected wth the pale
part of the face by any intermediate shade. It
is too of an irregular shape.

12. ~~Sep~~ headache ^{often} occurs in the hectic,
than in the intermitting fever. It is an
insulated fever. 13. The appetite, is unimpaired, &
the bowels in a natural state - not so in intermitting fever.
Previously to our entering upon the use
of any internal medicines, all those causes
of it which are within the reach of Surgery shd:
be removed, such as the extirpation of external
tumors, the extraction of stones from the bladder
and of pins or needles from when they discover
themselves upon the external parts of the body, the
healing of Ulcers. When it arises from a mineral
Atmosphere, or any other external irritant,
the patient should be removed out of its influence,
or the irritant be removed from the patient.
I must add further it is a form
of fever very difficult of cure. I ascribe

fever makes its first attack with Inflent⁵ Symp-
toms - In this mode of attack it cannot be distin-
guished from the first fits of an intermittent.

This fever ^{it is said} generally attacks persons ab-
45 years of age, probably from irritating ob-
structions occurring ^{more frequently} at that time of life
than any other.

The pulse varies very much in this state
of fever. It is now & then ^{Agatoxæ} & Syncoicid,
but generally typhoid, & rarely ^{at other} typhus except
just before the disease terminates in death. Its
pulse is somewhat different from the above pulsation
~~other diseases~~ ^{more frequent} in other diseases ~~is~~ more frequent & irregular.
I have thus given you a minute & I hope a
correct history of this state of fever, ^{and this is all}
that I shall be able to give you that
will be worthy of your attention. The Remedies
for it have ^{been as follow.} generally unsucessful & tried. I
shall suggest one or two that I hope will be
of a radical service.

The I are U.S. when the pulse is Agatoxæ,
or Syncocid. I have often bled in those

= this, ^{difficulty} to its being so completely insulated in
the blood vessels, that it cannot be aspired
by any other of the systems. The tetter is
alike difficult to cure from the same cause.
^{certain} Articular diseases - the nervous and ^{the Cancer} the Cancer
In dolorous ^{and} and the Diarrhoea all owe their
oblivious to the same cause. The sympathy
and of course the aid of the systems dividing
and thus affording disease is destroyed, and
prevented. The disease cannot be aspired when
thus insulated thro' the medium of other systems,
inasmuch as they are all in a healthy state.
we see the same thing in the mind. A vice
when solitary is more difficult of cure than
when diffused thro' 3 or 4 passions. Eg. Covetous.
when vice extends to Ambition & love of
pleasure, Covetous is more easily cured.

[It] would seem to be a law of the system,
that injured parts should ^{by reaction or by disease,} defend themselves
when this is not done in the part injured,

6

States of the pulse, & generally found the blood
to be thin. —

2. Sulphur in small doses. It serves to reduce
the force of the pulse when not sufficiently ad-
-tive to bear the lancet.

3. A with Diet. This is indicated when it arises
from Ulcers in any part of the body. Consider-
ing how much nourishment it throws into
the body, & would it not be better to substitute
a less nourishing ^{but equally nutritious} vegetable ^{in its stead} Article such as
Potatoes & turnips, and considering how ex-
-table the system ~~is~~ might not an advantage
arise from limiting the quantity take of
fluids & solids taken daily by weight, and
measure? — or why?

4. The infusion of malt. I think I have seen
very happy effects from this simple remedy
in that of hectic fever from Ulcers. —

5. Aspiric has been used in this state of fever.
It promises most in when the disease
arises

the whole the system to which the injured part belongs, takes up the controversy, and reacts by a general disease. This is obviously the case in Tetanus. It never takes place when a wounded ^{injuries painful or} part ^{inflames} "inflames". In like manner, the ^{injuries} parts that produce hectic fever are seldom or ever attended with a local inflammation. But the law of the arterial ^{V Before and during the use of all these remedies} Sanguiferous System must be carried into effect, and hence the whole Sanguiferous System is excited to remove the offending or irritating cause. This excitement is irregular, constant, and obstinate from its being exclusively confined to one system. It is in other words - a hectic fever.]

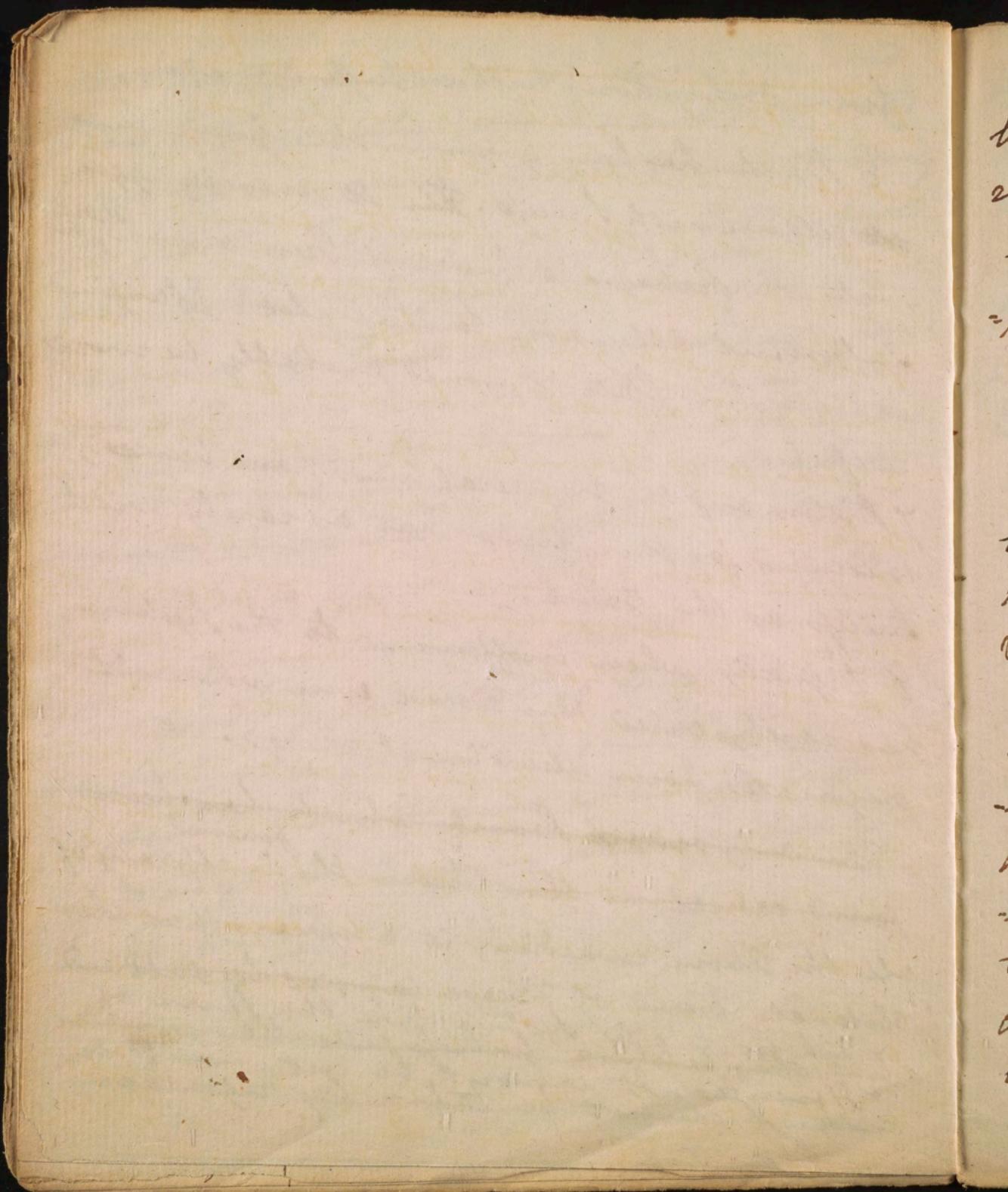
from Obstructions without Inflammation.

& Bark has been given in this fever, but it seldom with sneezes. It generally aggravates it. Perhaps it has not been given ^{sufficiently} w^t a sufficient Attention to the pulse. If confined to its typhus state it would probably be more useful.

& Bitters and the mineral Aids have been often prescribed for this fever, but as rarely with sneezes as the Bark. —

& Digitalis when inoffensive to the System, has rarely cured this disease even when it originates from Ulcers in the lungs. #

The only radical Remedy which has been found radical in this from the inefficacy of all the above remedies, it appears that this obstinate form of Disease ~~cannot be subdued by any~~ to the system like the shirt of ~~the~~ ~~is like a~~ ~~foetus~~ situated upon a rock. It cannot be yet, nor torn, taken by regular



~~approaches. It must be taken by those~~
~~happily it has been shaken from the body, by~~
~~riding on Horseback.~~ This excellent remedy
has cured it often, when the exercise im-
-parted by it has been accommodated to the
pulse, and strength of the body, when it has
continued a great while, and attended with
a change of Climate. But there ^{are} patients
who are unable to purchase this ^{remedy,} &
there are seasons in which it is impossible to
use it. It becomes us therefore to attempt the
~~case of bathe~~ What is to be done in such
cases? Shall we abandon our patients to dis-
-pair & death? - By no means! Dr. Mr.
Hunter has left a fact upon record that fur-
-nishes a hint for a theory that may lead
to ~~other~~ other remedies. - He ~~says~~ mentions
a case in which this fever was suddenly cured
by the amputation of a leg for the cure of
a disease which was its cause. The sweat,
punging Diarrhoea, and pale urine instantly

Was it the removal of the disease for ^{Ch}
the operation was prescribed? or was it

disappeared, & the patient rapidly recovered. Then what was the remedy here - ? the pain of the operation - ? - or the new & opposite actions induced in the system to heal the wound made by the Amputation? The disease seems to have been too far advanced, and too much fixed by habit to in the system to have been cured by the means first mentioned. I think it most probable the deep & revolutionary impression made upon the whole system by the operation and its consequences, effected the cure] For which ^{soon} I am disposed to ~~you are two Remedies which hope and it
assuredly a Salivation and labor in~~

This state of fever. Their evolutive effects in the hectic fever from pulmonary Consumption are well known. They are cheap Remedies, and may be used at all times, and by all Classes of people, and in hectic fever from all its numerous

~~of inducing inflammation:~~

✓ Before I conclude my own set^t of the remedies for hectic fever I shall ask two simple questions & ~~hand~~ I requested by the theory of this disease which I have delivered: I have said the fever is the effect of a local disorder that is obstruction or illus without disease or inflammation acting upon a part of ~~itself~~ connected with the blood-vessels without inducing morbid action in it, and that this morbid action is taken up as it were vicariously by the blood-vessels, and that this action is of a peculiar & specific kind, different from all the other forms of febrile action. Now I ask what would be the effect of surrounding & irritating ^{the seat of} that local disorder so as to excite infection in it and thence to attract the hectic fever to it? we do this in preventing & curing tetanus. If we did not attract the ^{fever} to the inflamed part, we might convert it into an ordinary youphæthia or ^{fever} that might be more easily cured.

and different vessels. V

III. But suppose the disordered ⁹ ~~functions~~ of
the hectic fever are beyond the reach of
our visitants, what is to be done?

— I answer — let us excite inflam-
mation in some other part of the
body. This is sometime done by
nature with the happiest effects. See
~~Pleuron & Abscess~~
~~Bumps under the arm,~~ ~~when~~ have in
several instances cured the hectic fever
of pulmonary consumption, and
an inflam: of the lungs induced by
cold, has now often by inducing
pneumonia, destroyed or suspended
the phthisical or hectic action in the
blood vessels, and thus cured pulm: con-
sumption. But none of this however

From ¹⁰ paternal & natural strength & weakness,
the indications are to be taken from
the habit of the patient - the state of his
~~power~~, and the ~~state~~ ^{of} heat of the disease.
In the beginning of a fever - is or in its
close in a full habit - and when the force
of the fever is in a part highly essential
to life - Depleting remedies shd be used in
^{insufficiency to} ~~therefore~~ stimulants, but in small
quantities, & ~~under~~ when it is resorted to,
under the eye of a physician. The system
is easier restored from the evils of a little excess
in depletion, than from stimulants given
improperly & promiscuously. These contrary
indications in fever will for a while puzzle
& distress you - but a little experience will
relieve you from your embarrassments &
if you ~~not~~ unable to act with decision,
Safety and success. - Happily ^{susp} cases
often occur in practice.

2 I have said the hæmorrhage is insulated
 in the blood vessels, and agreeably to a
 law of the system mentioned in our
^{in common with all other fevers}
 prognosis its danger is great in proportion
 as this is the case, and less in propor-
 tion as it is diffused to other systems.
 Now I ask what would be the effect of
 leaving the this formidable & pestilential
 disease from the blood vessels & translating
 it by means of medicines of the most
 powerful nature to ~~every~~^{any} some of the other
 Systems? might not ^{repeated doses of} strong emetics, or
 purges, have that effect? - or might not
 inflam^{er} induced upon the whole ^(as)
 surface

(a)

of the body by means of truxentia
or Cayenne pepper or the tincture of
Santal wood - have that effect.^{the}
Latin Writers suggest the latter remedy.

I submit these hints to your consideration

- whether my theory be true or
erroneous, or the remedies I have
suggested be proper or not, one
thing I believe to be true - & that is
is that Justice from ~~the~~ will never
be served - until a true theory of some
kind ^{points out} ~~sheds light on~~ the remedies that are
proper for that purpose. —

Safety and friends. — ^{Happily} often occurs in practice.

4

other in force and danger. These we see
are not only to typhoid & typhus ^{symptoms} the former
of fever in the same person, but the
deaths lightly inflamed & the malignant
or gangrenous symptoms ^{fever} at the
same time. We meet with synochia, in
the head - typhoid in the lungs - & typhus
in the wrists. We meet with synochia in
the pulse at the wrists - and typhus in the
menstrual hemorrhage. The condition I gave ~~was~~ ^{to lay aside} blood
is from the cancer over where the blood
exhibited marks of very inflamⁿ. Lastly
I recollect the fact communicated by Dr. Mitchell
of Klinitsche - of ~~an~~ ^{another} synochia fever
on side of his body and a synochia on the
other - ~~one~~ discovered by the blood of those
two states of fever drawn under equal
circumstances from both his arms. —
In all cases of opposite indications

